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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/672,391	09/26/2003	Denny Jaeger	4334 8531	
759	08/24/2006		EXAMINER	
Harris Zimmerman			TRAN, MYLINH T	
Law Offices of I	Harris Zimmerman			
Suite 710			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1330 Broadway			2179	
Oakland, CA 94612-2506			DATE MAILED: 08/24/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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7		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		10/672,391	JAEGER, DENNY		
		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Mylinh Tran	2179		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address		
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failt Any	IORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATES and the may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 or SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. O period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing led patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed n the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 M	lay 2006.			
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.				
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.		
Disposit	ion of Claims				
4)⊠	Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.				
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	wn from consideration.			
5)□	Claim(s) is/are allowed.				
-	Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are rejected.				
·	Claim(s) is/are objected to.				
8)[_]	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.			
Applicat	ion Papers				
9)[The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.			
10)[The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceptance	epted or b)☐ objected to by the	Examiner.		
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a).		
_	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	•			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached Office	e Action or form PTO-152.		
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
-	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign ☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	a)-(d) or (f).		
	1. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received.			
	2. Certified copies of the priority document				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	·	ed in this National Stage		
* 4	application from the International Bureau	, ,,	ad		
`	See the attached detailed Office action for a list	or the certified copies not receive	eu.		
Attachmer		-			
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summan Paper No(s)/Mail D			
3) 🔯 Infor	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date <u>02/10/06</u> .		Patent Application (PTO-152)		

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DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's Amendment filed 05/30/06 has been entered and carefully considered. Claims 1, 12 and 23 have been amended. However, the limitations of the amended claims have not been found to be patentable over prior art of record, therefore, claims 1-28 are rejected under the new ground of rejection as set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 8-10, 12-17, 19-21, 23-25 and 27 are rejected under 35
U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by Allan [US. 2004/0111488] in view of
Fahraeus et al. [US. 2002/0008721].

As to claims 1, 12 and 23, Allan teaches a computer implemented method and corresponding apparatus for recording and replaying property changes of graphic elements in a computer environment comprising the steps/means for recording graphical and functional information of said graphic elements as properties of said graphic elements are changed (page 3, 0032); and

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replaying at least a portion of recorded changes pertaining to said properties of said graphic elements using said graphical and functional information (page 3, 0034); Allan fails to clearly teach said graphical and functional information including physical positional changes of said graphic elements, physical state changes of said graphic elements and actions caused by said graphic elements. However, Fahraeus et al. teach the features at the abstract, page 1, 0015 and page 2, 0028. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the Fahraeus's teachings with Allan's teachings. Motivation of the combination would have been to keep user's interactions in record for benefit later.

As to claims 2, 13 and 24, Allan also teaches the recording including extracting said graphical and functional information of said graphic elements from broadcast messages and saving said graphical and *functional* information as recording data (page 3, 0034). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the Fahraeus's teachings with Allan's teachings. Motivation of the combination would have been to keep user's interactions in record for benefit later.

As to claims 3 and 14, Allan shows the graphical and functional information corresponding to said property changes as results of user interactions on said graphic elements (page 3, 0032). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the Fahraeus's teachings with Allan's teachings. Motivation of the combination would have been to keep user's interactions in record for benefit later.

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As to claims 4 and 15, Allan also shows the broadcast messages including a message that contains sufficient information to recreate a particular graphic element of said graphic elements from scratch (page 3, 0034). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the Fahraeus's teachings with Allan's teachings. Motivation of the combination would have been to keep user's interactions in record for benefit later.

As to claims 5 and 16, Allan discloses said message containing property values of said particular graphic element, said property values including at least one of color value, control value and positional value (page 3, 0034).

As to claims 6, 17 and 25, Allan also discloses the replaying including processing said recording data using predefined time intervals to effectuate said property changes of said graphic elements for replay (page 5, 0059-0060). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the Fahraeus's teachings with Allan's teachings. Motivation of the combination would have been to keep user's interactions in record for benefit later.

As to claims 8, 19 and 27, Allan also provides the replaying including manipulating real operational graphic elements (page 3, 0035-0037).

As to claims 9 and 20, Allan demonstrates recording including separately recording said graphical and functional information for each of said graphic elements as recording data that can be used to form unique data streams corresponding to different histories of property changes for said graphic

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elements (page 4, 0052 and page 6, 0064). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the Fahraeus's teachings with Allan's teachings. Motivation of the combination would have been to keep user's interactions in record for benefit later.

As to claims 10 and 21, Allan also demonstrates the replaying including processing said recording data to run said unique data streams in parallel to replay said property changes of said graphic elements (page 4, 0041). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the Fahraeus's teachings with Allan's teachings.

Motivation of the combination would have been to keep user's interactions in record for benefit later.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7, 11, 18, 22, 26 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allan [US. 2004/0111488] in view of Fahraeus et al. [US. 2002/0008721].

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As to claims 7, 18 and 26, Allan fails to clearly teach the replaying including generating an update message that combines some of said property changes for a particular graphic element in response to a user input changing a current replay time to a different replay time. However, suggested that the replay time could be changed depending on user's desired was well known in the computer art. Official notice is taken that the replaying including generating an update message was well known. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the well known implementation of generating an update message with Allan's teachings. Motivation of the combining is for the advantage of the convenience.

As to claims 11, 22 and 28, Allan fails to clearly teach "temporarily disabling screen updating process; resetting said computer environment to a recorded state at a particular time using said graphical and functional information of said graphic elements; and

enabling said screen updating process to display said recorded state of said computer environment". However, suggested that the recording time could be changed depending on user's desired was well known in the computer art.

Official notice is taken that the step of resetting was well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the well known implementation with Allan's teaching. Motivation of the combining is for the advantage of the convenience.

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Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 12 and 23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4141.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo, can be reached at 571-272-4847.

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The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or

proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

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866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mylinh Tran

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RAYMOND J. BAYERL PRIMARY EXAMINER ART UNIT 2173